The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4201. 一千九百二十四第 日二廿月六唐 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1871. 一年滿 號八月八英入 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Aug. 7, MARIA LOUSE, North Ger. bg., 124, Henrikson, Newchwang 7th July, Beans.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 7, N. B. PALMER, Amr. ship, 1,124, Charles Low, New York 25th April, General.—SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Aug. 7, TANJORE, Brit. str., 1,289, A. H. Johnson, Bombay 19th July, Galle 24th, Penang 29th, and Singapore 1st Aug., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 7, OCEAN, North Ger. bk., 408, Hoyer, Saigon 30th July, 9,500 piculs Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Aug. 7, GESINE BRONS, North German bk., 399, Groenewold, Saigon 30th July, 9,500 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 7, GAVIOTA, Brit. sch., 150, Hoseason, Takao 1st August, 2,700 piculs Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Aug. 7, OTTER CAPS, Brit. bk., 583, Peart, Saigon 24th July, and Cape St. James 25th, 15,400 piculs Rice.—CAPTAIN.

Aug. 7, GODAVERY, Fren. str., 1,000, Foache, Yokohama 1st August, Sundries.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Aug. 8, PHASE, French str., 680, Varangot, Nagasaki 2nd August, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

Aug. 6, SELIM, for Hamburg.
Aug. 6, BUA-CHAO, for Bangkok.
Aug. 6, CATHERINE FULLARTON, for Takao.
Aug. 6, ANNE BELLA, for Yokohama.
Aug. 6, MALACCA, str., for Singapore.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 7TH AUGUST.

Crested Wave, for Batavia.
Maiden Queen, for Foochow.
Eugenie Leonie, for Coromendel.
Serica, for Guam.
Castle, for Chefoo.
Omer & Julie, for Whampoa.
Escort, for Singapore.
Tranquebar, for Melbourne.

Passengers.

Per *Ocean*, from Saigon,—4 Chinese.

Per *Godavery*, str., from Yokohama,—134 French Marines.

Per *Phase*, str., from Nagasaki,—2 Europeans and 3 Chinese.

Per *A. B. Palmer*, from New York,—Mr. Dennys and wife, 3 children and Chinese servant, Lieut. Comdr. Abbot, U.S.N., Mr. Sherman.

Per *Tanjore*, str., from Bombay, &c.,—*For Hongkong.*

From Southampton.—Messrs. Schomberg and Shadgett.

For Yokohama.

From Brindisi.—Signors Gathmani, Mellonveli, Mazzoch, Vigno, Sala, Ghirardotte, Lovera, Prato, Biffi, Pannigatti, Facchi, Civetta, Pini, Bessin, Vucatich and Pratti.

From Southampton.—Signor Kenkite.

Reports.

The American ship *N. B. Palmer* reports spoke the *Ariel*, and in company with her three days, on the 30th June, in lat. 34.26 S., long. 19.15 E., A moderate passage all the way, except half way up the China sea, which was squally.

The North German brig *Maria Louisa* reports S.W. wind, moderate to Formosa; from thence squally weather. On the 29th July, experienced very heavy squally weather, barometer down as low as 29.80.

The French steamship *Godavery*, from Yokohama on the 1st August, reports a good passage straight down.

The French steamship *Phase*, from Nagasaki on the 2nd August, reports favorable weather all the passage.

The North German bark *Ocean* reports fine weather the first part of passage, after which, very squally weather, every appearance of a typhoon; barometer very low, 29.40, up to 5th August, when she had fine weather, wind from W.S.W., veering S.W.

The North German bark *Gesine Brons* reports S.W. and Westerly winds, and moderate weather the first part, latterly, squally, thick and misty, every appearance of a typhoon; made preparations for same; after which, light Westerly and Southerly wind into Hongkong.

The British bark *Otter Caps* reports fresh trade from Cape St. James up to 18 N., and light S.E. winds to Coast of China, then strong N.E. winds till sighted the Great Ladrone, then N.E. and Northerly winds, and on the 3rd to 4th August, a heavy gale with strong squalls, commencing N.E. and finishing at S.W. with torrents of rain; about noon of the 5th, it began to moderate, when made sail and arrived here on 7th August.

The British schooner *Gaviota*, from Takao on the 1st August, reports on leaving had for the first three days calms and light variable winds, then strong gales and heavy rain with low barometer until 5th instant, when weather improved and glass rose; made the Lemas at 2 p.m. on 6th. The *Kinlin*, *Spartan*, *Otto* and *Stord* were left in port, and the *Singapore* was entering the harbour as the *Gaviota* left.

Auction Sales To-day.

H. JURGENS & Co.
Ship *Jeanne Alice*.

LOPEZ & Co.
Household Furniture.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

NOW READY.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)

THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING v. THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.—Price 25 cents.

Also,

A few copies of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENTS in re KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.

tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st August, 1871, the Business of the Undersigned will be conducted in the more commodious Premises on the Praya, opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharf.

The present Business Premises, Nos. 33 and 34, Praya, are to let. Apply to

PEARCE, GALL & Co.

tf 1232 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PIKE, ESQ.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
G. F. Weller, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 10621 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th day of August proximo (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

20d 1265 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1871.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

20d 1266 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each; of which 50,000 Shares, representing a capital of £500,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

			with average	f.p.a.
From Canton	Tea,		2½%	1½%
" Macao	Silk,		2 %	1½%
" Hongkong	Other Merchandize,		2½%	1½%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.

tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

LANGUAGES.

PRIVATE LESSONS in ENGLISH, FRENCH and SPANISH given by a thoroughly competent Teacher.

Terms moderate.—Address J. C., office of this paper.

1m 1223 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors

W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers:
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Agents in London,—
MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.,
No. 9, King William Street.

Agents:—

Amoy	Messrs. H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Batavia	THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Bombay	Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Calcutta	" ATKINSON, TILTON & Co.
Canton	" OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo	" FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang	" J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow	" OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi	" HOWELL & Co.
Hankow	" EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo	" SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang	" R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila	" FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki	" HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Ningpo	" J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang	" SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon	" A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco	WM. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore	THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow	Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin	JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama	Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:

E. H. LAVERS, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. PORTER, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. SMITH, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. MILLER, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvie & Co.
A. SCHROERS, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1869-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—

ONE THIRD (33⅓%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.

TWO THIRDS (66⅔%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. (Term 1872-74.)

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,

tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 8th day of August, 1871, by order of Captain A. MOUTIER, on Board, at noon,—
(For account of the concerned),
The French SHIP
"*JEANNE ALICE,*"
of 1028 Tons Register or thereabout, as she now lies in this harbor off the West Point.

The Hull, Masts, Spars, 2 Anchors and 2 Cables, will be sold in one lot, one Condensing Apparatus, Sails, Gear, Spars, Cabin Furniture, Anchors, Chains, &c., &c., will be sold in separate lots.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co., or to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. The Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. JURGENS & Co.

1282 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LOPEZ & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 8th day of August, 1871, at No. 55, Wyndham Street, at 2 P.M.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Damask Covered COUCHES, Arm and Easy CHAIRS, ENGRAVINGS, Pier GLASSES, ORNAMENTS, Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, Toilet and Side TABLES, GLASSES, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, &c., &c.

Also,

A Basket CARRIAGE and 2 PONIES.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1338 Hongkong, 5th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. P. A. METTA, Stanley Street,

TO-MORROW,
the 9th August, 1871, at 3 P.M.—

The Household and Office FURNITURE, comprising Handsome MIRRORS, Marble-top TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, WARDROBES, Cheval GLASS, a large Fire-proof SAFE, Office DESKS and CABINETS.

A Set of Silver TABLE WARE.
12 Bags LINSEED.
1 Chest Pongee SILK.
1 Box Re-reeled Yellow SILK.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description whatsoever at Purchaser's fall of the hammer.

1346 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LOPEZ & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 12th instant, at Graham Street, at 3 P.M.,—

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1351 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NIGHT SALE.

LOPEZ & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 12th day of August, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at 8.30 P.M.,—

A fine Invoice of JAPANESE WARE, consisting of CABINETS, VASES, Glove BOXES, TABLES, Paper and Cigar BOXES, TRAYS, Tea CADDIES, Work BOXES, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, Fine ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS, in Gilt Frames.
Alabaster STATUETTES and VASES.
Kerosine LAMPS.
Fancy CLOCK, 8 and 15 day.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1352 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

IN the ESTATE of ERNEST SEYD & Co., YOKOHAMA.

To be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
(if not previously disposed of by private contract),
On Thursday, the 24th August.

The valuable PROPERTY, known and registered as Lot No. 149, Foreign Concession, Yokohama, consisting of:

A first-class DWELLING HOUSE, Two solid built GODOWNS, and STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c.

Together with a complete suit of Household and Office FURNITURE, contained therein.

All in first rate condition!

The ground plan measuring 584 Tsubos, or 15,624 square feet, as per Title-deed.

For particulars, apply to

H. OHL,
Administrator to the Estate of Ernest Seyd & Co., Yokohama.

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J. MOIR & SONS,
ABERDEEN,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, BUTTER, HAMS & CHEESE.

THE undersigned have just received, per *Glance*, a well assorted invoice of the above Stores, for sale to Messes and Private Families, and are prepared to execute orders for the same on Commission.

MACEWEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

1m 1306 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 16817 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITARY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES taken on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, always on hand for Sale.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.

T. E. HAWKINS.
(Late Farrier Major of Bengal Horse Artillery),
Proprietor.

tf 559 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.
IN 3,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

Directors,—
HENRY LOWCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
A. MCIVER, Esq., Superintendent, Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
CAMILLE BERTRAND, Esq., Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes.
A. MCG. HEATON, Esq., (Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.)
GUSTAV VON OVERBECK, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors,—
MESSRS. CALDWELL AND BREBETON.

Temporary Office,—
No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL.

THE Company having been Registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and a large number of shares privately subscribed for, the Directors are prepared to receive applications for remaining shares not yet disposed of until the 31st day of August next.

The first call of $25 per share will be due 10 days after allotment; the second call on 1st November next; the third call on 1st January next, and the fourth call on 1st March, 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Hongkong, 1871.

To the Directors of the HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share, ten days after allotment, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association, whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Blank forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Temporary office of the Company, No. 7, Peddder's Hill. [32d 1297

TENDERS (in duplicate) will be received at this Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 28th August next ensuing, from persons desirous of Contracting for the performance of the various Branches of Artificers' Work required by the War Department at Hongkong and Kowloon, during the period from the 1st October, 1871, to the 31st March, 1874.

The Tenders are to embrace all the several trades, and if the Schedule prices of the District be not adopted—one uniform rate of percentage above, or below, such prices, must be specified.

The printed Schedules, with Forms of Tender, and any further information respecting the Contract, can be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily, from the 7th to the 19th August, (Sundays excepted).

A sum of Five Dollars will be charged for each Copy of the Schedules, which will be refunded to Candidates on their returning the Schedules to the Royal Engineer Office, clean and uninjured, within one month from the date of issue.

GEORGE J. PIRKIS,
Commissary,
for Assistant Controller.

Control Office,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1871. [6d 1341

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—

4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " " 8½ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

THREE HOUSES in Mosque Street, Nos. 23, 25, and 27, on Inland Lot No. 348. Crown Rent $4.42 per year, now let to good Tenants; producing a nett rental of $35.50 per month.

For particulars, apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.

tf 1303 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

FOR SALE.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, PLANT, &c., &c., of the PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, Spring Gardens.

For further particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

tf 1331 Hongkong, 4th August, 1871.

Intimations.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary Yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, TO-MORROW, August 9th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, and electing Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

1191 Hongkong, 8th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, TO-MORROW, the 9th August proximo, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing a resolution altering clause 82 of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

13d 1279 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE transfer Books of the above Company will be Closed from the 4th to 18th of August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

25d 1253 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 15th August, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, the Report of the Directors, and for declaring a Dividend.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

14d 1321 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1222 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 25th August next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the six months ending 30th June, 1871.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 25th August, both days inclusive.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

23d 1289 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three for four o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 25th August next, for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations to paragraph 54 of the Company's Articles of Association.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

23d 1290 Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 30th June current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

tf 936 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Saigon and all Stations in Cochin-China were this day put into Telegraphic Communication with Hongkong and Singapore, by the Cable having been carried into Cape St. James.

The rate for telegrams of 20 words from Hongkong to Saigon, and all other Stations in Cochin-China, will be $6.50; but to Cape St. James the rate will be $6.10.

W. H. ALSTON,
Superintendent.

tf 1303 Hongkong, 31st July, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES BRIDGES ENDICOTT, deceased, are requested to send in the amount and particulars thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of August next, otherwise such claims cannot be admitted. All persons indebted to the said JAMES BRIDGES ENDICOTT, deceased, are requested to pay their Debts to the undersigned.

GEO. F. WELLER,
Attorney for GEO. F. HEARD, *Executor.*

1276 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

DENTISTRY
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.

tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

Intimations.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"OTTAWA,"
will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at daylight.

A. MCIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1871. [1323

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"BEHAR,"
will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M.

A. MCIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1871. [1324

THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN pursuance of the powers given to them by the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors have, with the approval of the Shareholders, made arrangement for transferring the head Agency of the Company to Singapore,—whereby the duties of the undersigned as General Agents have determined.

The business of the Company at Hongkong will in future be managed by a sub-Agency, which has been accepted by Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN BURD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1347 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"UNITED SERVICE,"
Captain Roper, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

3d 1348 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.15, and the last messenger left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 8TH, 1871.

THE extraordinary summer sleep of the Hongkong Choral Society is perhaps even more remarkable than the winter-sleep of the proverbial dormouse. It is wonderful that a Society, voluntarily formed on purpose to enjoy itself, should voluntarily deprive itself of enjoyment for six months in the year. Nobody seems to understand the reason properly. If one enquires, the reply is confined to a general proposition which it is impossible to deny: "It is very hot." But it is very rarely that the necessary minor premise is advanced, "You can't sing when it is hot." Indeed this is disproved by the fact that the members of the Society, or a large number of them, continue to enjoy themselves musically, independently of the Society, throughout what may be called the "long vacation." People who really care for music could no more afford to dispense with it for half the year than an undergraduate who really intends to take a good degree could afford to abstain from reading during *his* long vacation, which lasts only half as long as this. Consequently the members of the Society, debarred (by themselves) from the fuller pleasure of musical association, eke out an imperfect enjoyment in the cultivation of music each for himself. The reason sometimes given for this self-denying ordinance is that the lady members do not support the meetings in the hot weather. This is very naughty on the part of the ladies, but of course no one can think of urging them to what, after all, must involve a certain amount of discomfort to them. The case, however, is different with members of the opposite sex, who if they do not go to one place are sure to go to another, and, therefore, may just as well go where real enjoyment is to be obtained. It is naturally less easy to produce the most pleasing choral effects without ladies' voices, and as a matter of course, if it were decided to continue the meetings without them, the Society would be limited in its choice of music to that which is written for male voices only. But it would be thus limited only during the very six months in which it now limits itself to nothing at all. And the choice even in this case is very wide. The German Gesangverein, (which does not adjourn for a half-year) is confined to exactly the same class of choral music the whole year round, and manages to exercise itself within these boundaries to the delight of all who live near the Club Germania and are at home on Friday evenings. There is nothing to preclude the Choral Society from doing precisely what the Gesangverein does; and that the former denies itself the pleasure of doing it, is, we repeat, an unintelligible and wonderful fact. We have no wish, as we have no right, to dictate to the Society. We do not even put the case in the light of the pleasure withdrawn from the community generally by the long-interrupted concerts. All we say is, that it is perfectly incomprehensible, assuming that the Society is formed to enjoy itself musically, why it should deny itself the enjoyment which it professes to seek. Holidays after distasteful work are easily understood, and even these do not usually extend to six months in a year, even in Hongkong, where it is at least equally hot for the workers and the singers. But holidays from enjoyment are a new kind of institution, and we have not yet become sufficiently familiar with them to understand their *raison d'être*.

An interesting article is given elsewhere upon the subject of Extradition. It will be observed it states that the Treaty with France provides for giving up men for certain specified offences, among which is murder, when there is *prima facie* evidence of their having committed them. The question whether the charge should be proved *prima facie* or fully was, it will be recollected, that on which the Kwok A-sing case turned; and it may be reasonable to infer that if the French Extradition Treaty provides that the men shall be rendered up on *prima facie* proof of guilt, by the "proof of guilt" spoken of in the Chinese treaties is meant also only *prima facie* proof.

What could be the idea of any one in his senses taking official notice of the absurd stories concerning the Shan-shin-fan? It appears that a notification has been issued in the Chinese Edition of the Government *Gazette* stating that the powders have been analysed by the Colonial Surgeon and found to be only rice powder. This came out in the course of a Police investigation which took place yesterday, and of which a report is given elsewhere. No more absurd mistake could be made than taking any notice of such a barefaced imposition, when there is every likelihood that the main object, which the natives have in view in bringing the matter forward, is in some way to get the officials in Hongkong mixed up with the question, so that there may be a *locus standi*, to misrepresent what they do. It is not surprising that attempts should be made to deceive foreigners if their officials show themselves disposed in any way to listen to such nonsense as stories about Shen-shin-fan, and solemnly undertake the duty of analysing rice flour balls called by that name.

The Band of H.M.'s 75th Stirlingshire Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens today, commencing at 5.45 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March	*The Vagabond*	Basquit
Overture	*On English Airs*	Cavallini.
Quadrille	*Court of St. James*	Coote.
Selection	*La Figlia Del Reggimento*	Donizetti.
Valse	*The Hussars*	Hartmann.
Galop	*The Clar*	D'Albert.

Our attention has been called to a error in the report of the remarks made by Mr. Deane at the meeting of Justices, which is of some importance in connection with the letter which appeared yesterday from one of the licensed publicans. It appears that Mr. Deane did not, as reported, express his opinion that it would be a hardship upon the Chinese that they should not be permitted to sell cases of spirits, but that as the Ordinance prohibiting their doing so had been so long left in abeyance, it would be unfair if, as suggested by Mr. Russell, proceedings were now taken under the clause. Mr. Deane's object in calling attention to the clause was, it seems, to point out the hardship inflicted upon the publicans by Chinese being able to under sell them; in fact the very point made by our correspondent. We regret the error which was committed; but the matter being discussed in a merely conversational manner, the exact drift of the remarks was not caught.

We are informed that a telegram has been received to the effect that Sir Rutherford Alcock has resigned, and that Mr. Wade has been appointed Minister at Pekin.

THE LOSS OF THE "LOUDOUN CASTLE."

By the arrival of the *Gaviota*, Capt. Hosenson, from Takao, Formosa, we are in receipt of the news of the total loss of the British ship *Loudoun Castle*, Capt. Thyne, of 895 tons register, while on a voyage from Foochow to Manila in ballast. The *Loudoun Castle* left the former port on the 14th July, and had a fair run down the Formosa Channel until the 23rd. On this latter day, the position of the ship being then to the northward of the Pratas, a violent storm came on which continued without intermission for some days. On the 24th, at midnight, the violence of the wind put the vessel on her beam ends, and the ballast shifting she became unmanageable, and the masts were cut away to relieve the ship. She lay helpless and drifting about until the morning of the 27th, when she struck near the South-west point of Formosa. On first taking the ground the anchors were let go; but this action proved useless as from the heavy sea and swell the vessel was driven farther in, and there was no possible chance to save her from becoming a total wreck. Mr. Duncan, the chief officer, and 11 of the crew arrived at Takao, on the 28th ultimo, and reported the particulars of the wreck. Captain Thyne and 10 others, of the crew had not appeared, although they left the ship in the pinnace at the same time as the chief officer and his portion of the crew, and some little anxiety is felt for their safety, as Mr. Duncan stated he would have landed in a bay near to the scene of the wreck, in accordance with the wish of captain, but the threatening attitude assumed by the natives on the shore made him resolve to risk the passage to Taiwan rather than trust to their mercy. The Consular assistant at Takow had sent out people to search for the captain and the remainder of the crew, and had also himself proceeded southward in the hope of gaining some intelligence of them, but up to the time of the *Gaviota's* leaving nothing was known of the result of the search. The crew saved in the chief officer's boat are named: James Gardiner, John Berwick, Samuel Parr, James Windsor, Henry Richmond, John Gray, James McBride, Charles Wilson, James Thompson, Robert Neville, and Henry Ash.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHANCERY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

Jardine and others v. *Smith and another.*

This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from burning animal charcoal at East Point.

The Attorney-General was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hayllar for the defendants.

The Attorney-General stated that the defendants carried on the business of a sugar-refinery on premises adjacent to those of the plaintiffs, and that for some months past they had been manufacturing or burning animal charcoal on the premises, for purposes connected with the works. The effluvium from this charcoal, as Mr. Keswick's affidavit stated, was detrimental to the health of the plaintiffs, causing nausea and having an injurious effect upon the appetite, so that the usefulness of the place for purposes of business or residence was destroyed. In the hope of coming to some amicable arrangement the plaintiffs had within the last six months remonstrated with the defendants, but without effect. Some months ago, Mr. H. C. Caldwell, the plaintiffs' solicitor, was instructed to write a letter of remonstrance, and, again on the 26th of June, Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, their present solicitors, wrote to the defendants and repeated the complaint, informing them that if they did not cease to burn the charcoal, legal proceedings would be instituted. Mr. Smith, one of the defendants, had since then seen Mr. Brereton, and declined to desist unless compelled to do so by order of the Court.

His Lordship here suggested that the present motion might by agreement be turned into a motion for a decree.

The Attorney-General said he was quite ready to accede to the proposal.

Mr. Hayllar said he would agree to it provided the motion for a decree stood over till after the vacation, as he should require time to get up the case. He should have to send to England for chemical evidence, as there was none to be had here. They had already spent $26,000 to obviate the nuisance complained of. They ought to have a month to put in an answer, and another month to procure evidence. He was not prepared to fight the question now. He was there simply to show that this was not a case for an interlocutory injunction.

The Attorney-General said the question was whether Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Messrs. Wahes, Smith & Co., should move.

Mr. Hayllar said that in order to refine sugar it was necessary to use a large quantity of animal charcoal. This was burned already before it came here, and all the carbonic acid gas eliminated from it. The sugar, in a liquid state was then forced, by means of the centrifugal, through the animal charcoal in a powdered condition. The charcoal was then re-heated (not re-burned) in a kiln, and the vegetable matter which adhered to it from the sugar was thus in a state of semi-combustion, or perhaps complete combustion. A certain vapour was emitted by this which conveyed the smell of burning vegetable matter, that could not be helped. It was not smoke, and it was only when the wind set in the direction of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s premises that the smell could be carried into their rooms. The whole thing depended on the wind, and they had an unusual duration of the N.E. monsoon this year, which was very unfortunate.

His Lordship said as Mr. Hayllar was going into the case he must hear the Attorney-General first.

The Attorney-General said the circumstances were very simple. All the people in the house could testify to the nuisance. The plaintiffs did not wish to do anything harsh, but they had no alternative but to come to the Court. As to what constituted a legal nuisance, Lord Romilly in *Crump* v. *Lambert* laid down that smoke alone, noise alone, or offensive vapour alone, was a nuisance, for which substantial damages could be obtained at Law, and which therefore a Court of Equity would restrain, although no injury were done to health, but only the enjoyment of the house prejudiced.

His Lordship remarked that farther on in the same case Lord Knight Bruce distinguished between a fanciful or delicate fastidiousness, and the privation of comfort according to the plain and sober and simple notions of the English people.

The Attorney-General next quoted *Walker* v. *Brewster* (5 Eq. cases, 25) where the music of a band, which played twice a week a hundred yards from the house was held a nuisance. It might perhaps be considered fastidious to object to music.

His Lordship.—Well, it was not first-class music, I suppose.

The Attorney-General proceeded to say that Sir W. Page Wood held there was a clear case of nuisance in the assembly of a crowd, and that he was not bound to specify anything further, but that he should be inclined to say that the playing of a powerful brass band twice a week a hundred yards away was a nuisance, for which the court would grant an injunction. *Inchbald* v. *Robinson* (4 Chan. App. cases, 388) was a case of a circus which was to perform near the plaintiff's house from 8.30 to 10.30 for eight weeks. The music and shouting were heard all over the house, and above the conversation in the dining-room. Held that this was a nuisance, and further that if the evidence was satisfactory to the court, an injunction would be granted without the question of nuisance going before a jury. The last case on the subject was in 1870, *Rossouls* v. *Whitworth*, the celebrated gun manufacturer. The motion was to restrain the defendant from working a steam-hammer or producing any vibration which might injure a Roman Catholic Church. The motion for an interlocutory injunction stood over to the hearing, on the understanding that the work complained of should not be done during the hours of Divine Service. If this case, then, were clearly established to the satisfaction of the Court it would be a delay and expense to send it to a jury, but it was never too late to do so if thought desirable. In a man came and established himself in a manufacturing place where there were lots of steam-hammers he could not complain, because he went there of his own accord. But if a person has been living for a great number of years in a place, and the steam-hammer is then brought, the case assumes a different complexion.

Mr. Hayllar said he did not appear to oppose a perpetual injunction or to fight the whol question. There were two courses open to the Court; one was to grant the injunction and to give several months before it should come into force, and the other and better one, to let the case pursue its ordinary course, and let them fight the question whether there was or was not a nuisance. There was nothing but the affidavit of Mr. Keswick, giving his opinion. He was not prepared with scientific evidence of sufficient intricacy and delicacy for a case like this. An affidavit had been filed by Mr. Smith that morning (the first opportunity they had), but there was not the requisite amount of evidence. The defendants did not deny that the smell was disagreeable. In the case of *Walter Self*, the plaintiff in which was a relation of his own, there were only 48 yards between the house and brick kiln complained of. Here there were 250 yards. In the case referred to the judgment was much stronger than it would have been under less peculiar circumstances. The plaintiff was owner of a large part of Surbiton Hill, and a small piece of land was put up for sale by auction in the midst of his villas. The defendant knowing that the plaintiff must have the land, bid it up to an inordinate rate and bought it. He then erected kilns upon it close to the plaintiff's house, for the purpose of smoking him out. This, however, was a *bonâ fide* manufactory, and the case was very different here and in London. There you could choose your ground, but here there was so little ground fit for the purpose that you must get your property where you can. And the only property for this purpose was the level ground occupied by the refinery, which happened to be near Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s. It was absolutely essential that the charcoal should be near the premises, and there was nothing left in it to burn except vegetable matter, which might give out an infinitesimal quantity of sulphurated hydrogen, but such a minute portion would immediately be dissipated in the air. That was the only gas which could be given off, and that being dissipated, the vapour could not be deleterious except as a passing smell. If the windows were usually closed as in England, the vapour would not matter, but you could not put a manufactory anywhere here where the smell would not travel. This was at all events not such a nuisance as to entitle the plaintiffs to the severe remedy of an interlocutory injunction. It was essential that animal charcoal should be re-burned immediately. It was done every where in London and in Greenock, and the work could not be done without. The defendants had put up within the last six months kilns with the latest improvements, at a cost of $26,000.

The Attorney-General said that was not to abate the nuisance but to make it.

Mr. Hayllar said the work could be done with cheaper kilns, but they had put up the very best to obviate the nuisance. If the Court should grant an injunction the whole work would be stopped. There were 3200,000 worth of unrefined sugar waiting there to be refined. That would have to be sold, and a large number of skilled workmen brought out from England would have to be dismissed. The machinery would be deteriorated in value, in fact would be of no value here and must be re-shipped to England. The cost would be incalculable. These remarks would lead up to the rule in interlocutory injunctions in cases of nuisance. He would cite from Gale on Easements.

His Lordship.—O, a very good book.

Mr. Hayllar then read from the work named, stating that the Court would consider the promptness of the plaintiffs, and the comparison of the injury likely to be sustained by plaintiff or defendant, (if the ultimate issue should be in his favour) by reason of the granting or refusal of the injunction as the case might be. His Lordship would therefore compare the loss to the defendants in case there was no nuisance proved ultimately, and the inconvenience to the plaintiffs in case the nuisance were proved. Well, the cold weather was coming back soon, and they, hoped Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's appetites would return then.

The Attorney-General said his learned friend treated the matter jocularly, but it was very serious.

Mr. Hayllar said his learned friend objected to a harmless joke, but that was precisely the plaintiffs' ground of complaint in the bill, that the vapour took away their desire for food. Well, they said they wanted their food, the defendants said they wanted their property, and his Lordship would compare the injury to result in one way or the other.

His Lordship said that although it was the author's opinion that he was to compare those injuries, he thought it was scarcely the law. He had a point however in the promptness.

Mr. Hayllar said he was just coming to that. If it was such a great injury, one would think they would have come forward sooner. If an interlocutory injunction were granted now, a few days before the vacation, they would be thrown over the vacation. His learned friend thought he was treating this jocularly, but he regarded it as a very serious case. Compare the annoyance in the matter of comfort with absolute ruin to a very large concern. His Lordship would hesitate to grant an injunction, which hereafter on the full hearing he might have reason to reconsider.

His Lordship said he had nothing to do with comparing the injury.

Mr. Hayllar said he would not in the case of a perpetual injuction, but in an interlocutory injunction he contended that he should do so because he would have an opportunity of reconsidering it. If, however, he granted an injunction, he trusted that it would be suspended for some months.

The Attorney-General said, in reply, that he saw no reason for so long a time. The only issue was whether the burning interfered with reasonable enjoyment, and they did not want chemists to tell them that. There was no ground of delay as far as he could see, but he thought if they could turn it into a motion for a decree, a week would be long enough.

Mr. Hayllar said he could not be ready in a week.

His Lordship suggested that the motion should be adjourned for two or three days, and that the defendants should apply to Mr. Keswick, who would no doubt act with the liberality for which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. were so well-known.

This was agreed to, and the motion adjourned to Friday next.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

7th August.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

CHAIR HIRE.

John Davis, an ex-policeman, was charged by Chun-a-woob, chair-coolie, with having the use of his chair on Saturday evening for two hours, and refusing to pay for same, the being drunk at the time. Fined $1, and 50 cents amends to complainant.

BOAT HIRE.

William Anderson and Frank Burke were brought up by P.C. George Hampshire, charged with refusing to pay boat hire. They agreed to pay the boat hire, so were sent on board to pay 40 cents for yesterday's fun, and going off this morning.

MORE CHAIR.

Kong-a-moo, charged by P.C. 41 with having chair hire regulations defaced, belonging to chair 109, excused himself by saying the rain did it, though, strange to say, only the most particular parts were so defaced. Fined $1, in default, three days' imprisonment.

THE SHAN-SHIN-FAN.

Chang-a-toy, stone-cutter, unemployed, was charged by Wong-a-wah, shopkeeper, with attempting to poison complainant, at 6 p.m. on the 6th instant.

Complainant stated: Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock I was sitting at my table with three of my shopmen at dinner, near the door; rice as usual was in the basket, and pork, I think, also, when I saw prisoner come in stealthy way and put something into the basket of rice. I asked him what he was doing that for, and he said nothing, but quietly walked out of the shop. Some of my men went out and brought him back. I then asked him again what he did that for. I then found on him a piece of paper, with white powder and ground sugar-candy. I sent my shopman for a constable; a mob was collected outside during this time, who cried out, "Bring him out and let us kill him." He was searched by my shopman, Lee Achi. I took the paper to see what it was; the paper was broken. I opened the packet and found inside some light colored powder, some paste, and sugar-candy; there was about half a tael in weight. I asked him who sent him to do this work. He, being a Hakka, he did not understand me. I having sent for a constable, the constable came and I gave him in charge; the mob following trying to give the prisoner blows on every opportunity. I did not taste it as I was afraid, there being a great talk at present about the "Shan-sin-fan," but I took it to the station and gave it to the Inspector. Mr. May handed the complainant a paper, printed in Chinese, to read, and he said he could not read it. This paper was the Government *Gazette*, which came out on Saturday last. The interpreter read it. It is stated that the Colonial Surgeon, having analysed the "Shan-sin-fan," found it to be no other than rice. There was then an examination in the Court of the contents of the basket, and it was found to be sprinkled with powder.

Lee-a-pay, shopman, stated.—I was sitting at the table with the last witness; there were eight at the table, all shopmen. I was sitting near the door on the right. The rice basket was on the other side. I saw the prisoner come in with his hand hanging down his side, and in a stealthy way. This witness was put into attitude to show how the prisoner came in, and how he put the powder into the rice. The prisoner, according to his statement exclaimed on coming in, and at the same time sprinkling the powder, "Ah, your are eating rice!" When my master called to him, saying what are you doing there, the prisoner then walked out of the shop. My master sent some of the shopmen after him. I with the rest went out to assist in bringing him back. I first caught him, he struggled to get away, but did not succeed before assistance came. When I brought him back, my master asked him what he threw the powder into the rice for. He did not answer, he appeared to be crazy. I searched him and found in the band of his trowsers a paper containing powders this I was told to do by my master. My master asked the prisoner what that was.—"No, no, no," said he, "it is something good to eat;" by this time a large crowd had collected outside the door. I then went out for a constable, and found one, No. 291, at the cross-roads. I heard some person say they were robbed of $3; this, I know nothing about. The prisoner asked this witness if he did not rob his pocket of $3, and the witness said no.

Dr. Dods stated: I received the packet produced from Captain Deane, containing in weight ½ oz. It appeared to me to be a paste made of rice powder, and it contained some small pieces of sugar candy. I took a portion of the cake and powder and analyzed it this morning, also examined it under a microscope, and found it to be rice, flour and sugar candy. It is perfectly harmless, I ate a portion of it, there is no trace of any mineral ingredient or of any other ingredients. This morning in Court I found in a basket of some rice, small quantities of what I believe to be the same as produced in the packet, the only difference between this and that I analysed on the 3rd instant, is in colour, this being darker on account of being in a paste.

A servant to Inspector Grimes, was then called, who said: I was asked to assist to interpret for the Hakka prisoner. I asked the prisoner what he wanted the paste for, and where did he come from? He said to eat, and he came from Chun-hop; there was some mention of $3, and nothing else in my presence took place.

Mr. May then asked the prisoner what he had to say, cautioning him at the same time, to speak the truth, as there was a great talk of a Shan-shin-fan being spread about, and if he did not speak the truth, it might be thought to have got to Hongkong. Prisoner stated, I am a native of Chun-hop, and a stone cutter at Cheymoe, near Macao. It is a month since I went from Chun-hop to Cheymoe. I am on my passage back again to Chun-hop, I came here for a passage boat. I was staying on board of a boat, and yesterday I came on shore to have a walk, and while doing so I was seized by some men, and taken to a shop and beaten; they took from me $3, one tael and some cash in a small bag. I had bought some cakes, made of rice and sugar. I ate some and the remaining portion I put into my bag with my money. I bought the cakes from a hawker, for three cash, at about 11 o'clock. I would know the hawker again if I saw him. Prisoner stated there were some stone cutters in this place who knew him; he did not put anything into the rice, and the accusation against him was false, for when he was taken into the shop he saw no basket containing rice there. He went on to say: I bought also some sugar candy yesterday, a portion of which I put into my bag. I bought nine cash worth, which accounts for some being found with the cake on me.

Mr. May told prisoner his statement would be enquired into, therefore he would have to be remanded. There was a strong impression amongst the ignorant, and those who would not know the truth, that something was being done wrong, there are some who are trying to fathom out this impression, and if he was found innocent he would be discharged.

Prisoner was then remanded till Wednesday, but was brought back again and asked if he would eat a basin of the rice, and he said "Yes," and did so.

STABBING.

Wong Amook, a hawker, in Taipingshan, charged Chew Lit, a Malay seaman unemployed, with attempting to stab him, because he would not let him have fruit at a price of his own making. He gave him in charge of a policeman.

P.C. 152 testified to having found the prisoner in the grasp of the complainant, with a sheath knife in his hand; he was also drunk.

Prisoner stated he did not take his fruit, and the reason he had his knife in hand was because he had no sheath.

Sent to gaol for one month.

THEFT.

Holemodeen, a fireman serang, charged Wong-a-choy with attempting to steal from complainant 15 cents. Complainant stated: I am fireman serang on board the steamship *Hindostan*. Last evening I was standing in Upper Lascar Road, when I felt my pocket being picked by the prisoner; I made a grasp at him but could not catch him; I then called out for a policeman, when one came, and seeing the prisoner running, caught him. P.C. (No. 90 stated: I was standing in the Queen's Road looking up to Lascar Road and saw prisoner running; I caught him, and complainant came up and charged him with picking his pocket, he is recognised as having been to gaol before.

Sent to Gaol for 6 months' hard labour.

BROTHEL BOBBERY.

Lo-tai-choy, a prostitute of No. 12 brothel, East Street, charged Ibraham Hadjee, a fireman on board of S.S. *Behar*, with stealing a jacket from said brothel, property of complainant. Case proved, and prisoner sent to gaol for three months.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Inspector Stroid arrested Chun Achi, a broker, resident in Bonham Strand, by virtue of a warrant from C. May, Esq., and charged him with unlawfully receiving 25 cases of liquor, knowing the same to have been stolen between 21st and 24th July. Committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

The *Christian World* has the following in an article contributed by Rev. N. O. Burt:—

"The number of Protestants now in France is reckoned at from a million and a half to a million and three quarters. These exist in various denominations. First, and most numerous, is the National Church, receiving a partial support from the state. I have been told that the state stipend is such that, distributed evenly among the pastors, each would obtain about the same sum as that which comes from the same quarter to each priest of the Romish Church. Yet the Romish Church receives extra large sums from the state for the splendid maintenance of the hierarchy. The priests, moreover, augment their incomes indefinitely from the tariff on masses, and through various perquisites.

"Protestants are hoping for better things for their cause in the immediate future. Whatever may be the future form of government, it is hardly possible that the priesthood will be able to intrench themselves so near to the sources of power as they did to the Empire. In the event of a republic, there might be even an entire separation of church and state, at which most Protestants would rejoice. A constitutional monarchy, under an Orleanist Prince, would be far more favorable to the Protestant cause than ever the Empire was."

MALIGNANT.—"Do you know who I am?" said a police-officer to a fellow whom he seized by the throat.—"Not exactly, sir, but I reckon you are the malignant *collarez!*"

NOTHING TO DO.—A rainy day is about as good a test of a person's self-reliance as we know. Commend us to those who have no disposition at such a time to stand for hours with flattened noses against the window-panes, yawning at the clouds, unable to find any charms in books or letter-writing, or in putting things in order against shining weather; whose listless hands, as leaden as the clouds, lie idly folded, while they wait for "something to do." Something to do! with a world full of tangled life-skeins lacking charitable, friendly hands to unravel and weave into beautiful forms and colours. But, alas! they never think of that.

THE MANCHESTER MARKETS.

(*Englishman.*)

MANCHESTER, June 23, 1871.

The condition of our market for cotton manufactures has been seriously disturbed during the last fortnight by the speculative operations in cotton, to which I adverted in my last report, and which have been carried on with great vigour and persistency, and to such an extent that its value has been raised by an additional ¾d. per pound.

At the beginning of this upward movement of cotton, manufacturers did not pay much attention to it, for, having a fair margin of profit on their manufactures, they could afford to pay a little more for the raw material without being compelled to demand more for their goods, and the buyers of yarn and cloth, seeing the advancing tone of the cotton market, became willing to conclude transactions at rates which they had before hesitated to give; but, as the upward course of cotton continued and went beyond the spinner's margin, higher prices for yarn and cloth have been, of necessity, demanded, and buyers, thus brought face to face with higher prices for yarn and cloth than they feel justified in giving, have almost ceased to operate, and transactions are effected on a most limited scale. Nevertheless, production goes on full swing, manufacturers having still a fair amount of orders on their books, or having confidence to make for stock such staple articles as are always saleable at a price.

There has been now for a day a pause in the course of the cotton market, resulting, as usual, in a decline of ¼th of a penny per pound since the 21st, and this pause, confirming the cautious in their determination not to buy goods at the advanced prices demanded, has made our market extremely dull.

In endeavouring to estimate the soundness of the upward movement in the value of cotton, it must be admitted that the balance of opinion on the part of those who make the question a careful study is decidedly in its favour, on the broad ground that 7½d. per pound for middling Orleans cotton is too low a price to induce a sufficient cultivation of it for our use, and that with peace in Europe and trade in its normal condition, 8½d. is not too much for us to pay, nor more than enough to induce an adequate supply to be sent to our shores. This doctrine is held by most of the large spinners, as well as by those more directly interested in cotton; while the contrary opinion is held by those buyers of goods who, finding it difficult to get any profit on their purchases before the advance of prices, look upon a permanent upward movement as an impossibility.

It is stated that the agricultural bureau of Washington, U.S., had published its report of the acreage planted with cotton this season, making it one-fourth less than the average of last season, and that would give us a probable yield of 3,300,000 bales, instead of 4,400,000 a falling off which would certainly seriously affect the value of cotton.

The improved position of affairs in France has already created increased demand for cotton yarn and cloth, not only for France, but for the continent of Europe generally, and that demand is really the only lively one that our market has felt for a fortnight.

The following is the estimated position of cotton now as compared with same time last year:—

	1871.	1870.
		Bales.
Receipts at United States ports	3,500,000	2,750,000
Stock in Liverpool	916,000	836,000
Visible Supply	1,770,000	1,320,000
Price of Middling Orleans	8½d.	10½d p. lb.
" " Fair Dholleroh	6¾d.	8½d. "

EXTRADITION.

(*News of the World*)

When the public mind is violently excited, we are sometimes a little apt to forget some great principles of law and legislation. It is an error to suppose that the right of asylum is a favour granted to the political zealots who may seek the sanctuary of our shores, and that we may give any man up if he is demanded by his own Government, provided we also disapprove of acts which have occurred in connection with the political cause with which the refugee was associated. All that we have a right to expect is obedience to the municipal law of England, so long as the refugee is with us. We have no right to give him up for the very simple reason that we have no right of intervention in the political struggles of other countries. This right of asylum, however, is limited by an Extradition Treaty with a foreign country, and in the case of France by the treaty of extradition with that country. The very essence of extradition, however, is that a man shall only be demanded and rendered up for some crime common to the law of both countries, and defined in the same sense by the laws of each. The treaty with France, requires us to render up any person against whom *prima facie* proof of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy can be offered before an English magistrate. These three crimes so indicated mark the limits of the doctrine of rendition, and they also show the extent of the right of asylum. Then there arises the question how far acts which lead to death in the course of a political tumult can be classed as murder, and therefore likely to entitle France to demand and England to give up a person against whom some such act could be proved. A very simple consideration will lead us out of a difficulty. Murder to be murder in the English sense, must be wilful and of malice aforethought, and the thought which preceded the act must be inclusive of an intent to kill a particular person. It is true that if A.B., intending to kill C.D., actually does kill E.F., he is still liable to be considered a murderer, because there was malice aforethought. This, however, could hardly be applied to a person fighting as a belligerent in the course of a civic or political tumult, unless the act could be separated from a concerted semi-military action, and shown to be an isolated act with which the pending tumult had nothing to do. We could not listen to an application for the rendition of a man charged simply with murder by association with others in the course of a great commotion, because such a charge must be founded not upon an accusation of murder, but of conspiracy to murder, and conspiracy forms no part of the Extradition Treaty.

There is equally no reason to fear that any man could be given up on a charge of setting fire to buildings in Paris, because arson is not a crime provided for by the treaty. We cannot make a law now to meet the case, because it is against the very genius of legislation to make an *ex post facto* law, and for this principle some of our forefathers laid down their lives. We may learn from experience and alter the law if we choose, so as to meet new forms of crime, and we may enter into negotiations with foreign Governments for the purpose of establishing the common duty of extradition. In the case of the Paris incendiaries, however, we should be prepared carefully to discriminate between the men who acted as belligerents with a political object, and the men who, after the insurrection, and when every semblance of a *de facto* Government had disappeared, yet committed acts of assassination of a purely murderous character. The assassination of the Archbishop of Paris and the hostages, is not the act of belligerents entitled to any consideration under the laws of war or of international law, and if one or more of the men who directed that monstrous act, or who even took part in it by combat, sought refuge here, it would be for the Secretary of State and the magistrate to say whether extradition should take place. What we have to bear in mind is that the law, and the law only, is to be executed, and that under no impulse should we give way to any indiscriminate surrender of refugees by any process unknown to the law. It is certainly unfortunate that we have not the power to surrender any criminal guilty of a proved offence known to the English criminal law, for the incendiaries who applied the torch after the entry of the French troops, and the disappearance of the Commune, were clearly guilty of the crime we call arson in our law. But our first duty is to ascertain what the law is, and next to execute it. If we find it defective we can alter it in accordance with the suggestions of recent events by the ordinary channels of legislation. Let us give up every criminal who is proved to be guilty of a crime known to the Extradition Treaty, but let us stop there, because we may establish a precedent which might hereafter act with as much inconvenience to British subjects as it must be admitted the law will do now by the very meagre powers of the Extradition Treaty.

An Irishman, upon seeing a squirrel shot from a tree, said, "Faith, and that's a waste of powder. The fall itself would have killed the animal."

A person in public company accusing the Irish nation with being the most unpolished in the world; was answered mildy by an Irish gentleman, that "it ought to be otherwise, for the Irish met with hard rubs enough to polish any nation upon earth."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Tanjore*, Captain Johnson, from Bombay July 19th, Galle 24th, Penang 29th and Singapore 31st, with the English mail of 30th June, arrived at 9 last evening. She brings the following telegrams:—

PARIS, July 11th.

Payment of 500 million of francs to the Prussians will be made to-morrow.

The evacuation of the Seine Inferieure commences immediately.

The Comte de Chambord has arrived at Bruges.

LONDON, July 13th, afternoon.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to two per cent.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,810,000
Bills Discounted	£18,810,000
Bullion	£26,940,000

The sum of £168,000 was paid into the Bank yesterday.

LONDON, 15th July.

The Subscribers of the Agricultural Office, New York, calculate the cotton crop at 2,900,000 bales.

LONDON, 18th July.

The House of Lords have rejected the Army Regulation Bill by 155 votes against 130.

The Czar of Russia telegraphs in flattering terms to the Prince Royal of Saxony, on whom he confers the title of Marshal.

LONDON, 21st July.

The announcement of Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, that the Queen had consented to abolish the system of purchasing Commissions in the Army, has caused great sensation.

The Conservatives protest bitterly.

The Bill will be brought forward in the House of Lords again.

The Official Journal of Berlin announces that 47½ millions of francs have arrived.

Switzerland is about to propose that the rights and duties of neutral powers shall be finally determined.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell said that the War Office and the Indian Government were at present discussing whether officers of the late Indian Artillery were entitled to distinguished service pay.

The *Times* says that the action of Government in respect of the Army Regulation Bill is a violent wrench to the constitution, in wantonly setting aside the will of the House of Lords.

VOTING BY MACHINERY.

The New Haven *Journal* says that a gentleman of that place has invented a registering ballot-box. Its mechanism is very simple, but at the same time, it secures the desired result. On the inner side of the box is a slide, which can be slipped back and forth so as to cover and uncover the hole through which the ballots are put. When a voter hands up his ballot, and his right to vote has been ascertained by the check list, the slide is pulled back, leaving the hole open for the entry of the ticket. As the slide is pulled back it rings a small bell, and, at the same time, turns a small wheel, over which rolls a slip of paper. The outside of this paper has printed upon it figures from 0 to 20, and each time the slide is pulled, the wheel registers the number of the vote, which number can be seen through a small hole in the box. When twenty votes have been registered, another wheel, below the first, registers twenty also, and then each twenty until the number four hundred has been reached. By placing in a third wheel the number eight hundred can be registered. In this way, the total number of persons who have voted will be correctly registered by the wheels. If double voting has been effected, it will be disclosed on the counting of the ballots.

A NOBLE ACT.

HOW A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAIN WAS SAVED.

The Altona *Tribune* says: "On Thursday afternoon last, as the express train on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad was proceeding eastward, and rounding a curve about midway between Leechburg and Apollo, in Armstrong county, the engineer observed a woman on the track waving her apron violently in the air. The first thought was of danger, and he immediately applied his brakes and got the train stopped just in time to prevent a terrible accident, as a mass of rock weighing about fifteen tons had fallen upon the track a few rods from where she had given the signal. When the train stopped the passengers were not long in ascertaining the cause, and appreciating the noble conduct of the poor country woman, to whose presence of mind they owed their rescue from a shocking casualty. Colonel Hicks, the conductor of the train, at once consulted with some of the passengers, and in a short time a purse of twenty dollars was made up and presented to her. She gave her name as Mrs. Frank. A passenger on the train, from whom we obtained our information, desires that we should commend the case of this humble woman to the company. Had it not been for her warning signal the train would have been dashed into the rock, and serious damage to the train, if not to the passengers, would have been the consequence.

SINGAPORE JURIES.

(*Straits Times.*)

One remarkable feature in our criminal trials, is the composition of the juries that have usually to decide the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. We say it with regret, that very frequently a petty jury has appeared to us incapable of applying the plain rules of common sense to a simple case laid before it. In one or two cases during the criminal session just passed, the Acting Chief Justice openly expressed his astonishment at verdicts of acquittal given by the jury in the face of most positive evidence of guilt, and in one instance asked the jury their reason for returning such a verdict, when the foreman excused himself and his fellow jurors on the ground that they did not hear the evidence. This, to us, at least, seems a very lame excuse, and scarcely in accordance with the oath taken by each of the jurors to give a true verdict according to the evidence. The judge doubtless would willingly have enlightened their minds on any part or all of the evidence that had been indistinctly given, or that had escaped their memory; it is by no means unusual for jurors to ask to have certain parts of the evidence read over to them, or even to come out into Court after retiring for instruction upon some doubtful point. But this is by no means a solitary instance of shortcoming on the part of a jury here; were it so, we should let it pass in silence; but our Singapore juries are earning a very unenviable reputation, and we fear that unless they change for the better there would be some excuse for an abrogation here altogether of the right of trial by jury,—a day that we should be very sorry to see, however grateful it might be to the few who would by this means be exempted from jury duty. But, sorry as we should be to see trial by jury abrogated, we scarcely know whether in Singap

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ELEPHANT.

An inquest has been held at Newton Abbott on the body of the keeper who had been killed by the elephant belonging to his Royal Highness. Clarence Bartlett, assistant to his father, the Secretary of the Zoological Society's Gardens, London, proved that he and a man named Smart, also a keeper, went to Plymouth for the purpose of assisting in the removal of the elephant from Plymouth to London. It was very docile. It entered the horse box attached to the mail train at Plymouth very quietly; but just after the train had started it became agitated, and repeatedly attempted to get out. The deceased, Smart, and he were beside the elephant, separated by a partition, which the animal partially broke down. Patten (the deceased) got on to the manger, and tried to coax the beast, whilst they went behind and tried to get him back into his place. Just afterwards deceased complained of pain in the lower part of the abdomen, said he had bones broken, and asked them to move him on one side. They did so, and gave him a little cold tea he had with him. At the Totness Station they told the assistant station master, Mr. Rammell, the deceased was dead. He was then lying on the right hand side of the beast, on which side there was no platform. One of the officials brought his bull's-eye, and threw the light into the box. Smart said, "For God's sake take away the light, or else he will kill us too." It would have been very difficult to have removed the deceased at Totness, and he was then taken on to Newton. Mr. Rammell at the same time telegraphing to make preparations to receive him. The latter advised Bartlett and Smart to leave the box. Bartlett said, "I am in charge of the animal, and shall remain here if I die." —Dr. Banes was of opinion that deceased died from internal injuries received whilst in the box, but both keepers stated their belief that the elephant did not attack the deceased; that the deceased himself inflicted the injuries in trying to get out of the box.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—*News of the World.*

When does a man impose upon himself? When he taxes his memory.

A young fellow who has been in Salt Lake City about a year, writes to say that any number of young Mormon girls have offered to elope with him. He adds that the girls are all down on polygamy and want Gentile husbands.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 7TH, EVENING.

There has been a weaker feeling in the drug market for Bengal at the opening of the market, Patna was placed at $652½, cash and on time, and $655 to $657½ on credit, declining to $650. Sales of a few chests have been reported at $647½, on time. Benares at $627½ to $632½, on cash and credit. The market, however, closed firm for Patna at $653¾, buyers, and $655, sellers, on time, and $635 for the 8th sales drug. No change in Malwa.

AUGUST 8TH, MORNING.

No change at present in the drug market. Chinese demand very small.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/4½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226 to 226½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226 to 226½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....72
Bank, 15 days' sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—49 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—46 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,250 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 75 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$70 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$330 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$65 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$57 to $56 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—3½ per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam-Navigation Company—Tls. 50 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—10 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—57½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$17 per share discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 7TH, 1871.
As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 200 piculs, at $5.95, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 300 piculs, at $5.55, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Fungus, 30 piculs, at $29.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Mushrooms, 20 piculs, at $29.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Black Dates, 30 piculs, at Tls. 3.3.0., by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Isinglass, 30 piculs, at $28.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Long Ells, 600 pieces, at $7.20, by Kwong-fook-wo to Hongkong merchant.

Cuttlefish, 30 bags, at $22.80, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Shanghai Cotton, 100 bales, at $20.05, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.

Calcutta Cotton, 100 bales, at $18.00, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 30 bales, at $17.00, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.

Shanghai Rice, 6,000 piculs, at $2.06, by Yuen-on-tai to Hongkong merchant.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Honckong, 3rd September, 1867

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF D. ILLINGWORTH, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late DAVID ILLINGWORTH, deceased, are requested to send in the amount, and particulars thereof, to the Undersigned, without delay.

All Persons indebted to the said DAVID ILLINGWORTH, deceased, are requested to pay their Debts to the undersigned without delay.

C. ILLINGWORTH,
Administratrix.
2w 1332 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1871.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVENS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 358 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

Notices of Firms.

WE have established a Branch of our firm at Shanghai.

Mr. CHARLES VOGEL and Mr. THEODORE SCHNEIDER are authorised to sign our name here and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1m 1305. Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, JR., have been admitted partners in our firm.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.

DEACON & Co.
tf 397 Canton, 1st March 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

THAT Spacious and Substantial Block of BUILDINGS, situated in the corner of Elgin and Shelley Street, the property of CLUB LUSITANO DE HONGKONG LIMITED, comprising a large and elegant Ball Room, Dining, Card and Drawing Rooms, 2 Billiard Rooms, 12 Bed Rooms, Library, Office, Bath Rooms, Stables, Outhouses, &c., with a fine Theatre attached. Gas and Water laid throughout, tastefully furnished with all the necessary appurtenances, including 3 good Billiard Tables, a Concert Piano, Plate, Glass, and Crockery Ware, &c., suitable for a Family Residence, a Hotel, or Club.

For further particulars, apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
1m 1344 Hongkong, 7th August, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Two Commodious 8 Roomed HOUSES, known as 1 and 2, Westbourne Villas, and situated on the Caine Road, Stabling, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.
1251 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

TO LET.

With possession on the 1st August next.

THE HOUSE, No. 6, on Pedder's Hill; and HOUSE, No. 9, in Seymour Terrace.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1244 Hongkong, 21st July, 1871.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES, recently occupied by C. LANGDON DAVIS, Esq., Pedder's Wharf, consisting of five rooms and two verandahs.

The OFFICE, recently occupied by ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq., Pedder's Wharf.

The OFFICES, recently occupied by C. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., with verandah on the Praya, Pedder's Wharf.

Apply to
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor, Estate of
J. B. ENDICOTT, *deceased.*
tf 916 Hongkong, 27th May, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867

TO LET,

With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanaseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. *A table d'hôte* at the undermentioned hours, when the viands provided will leave Patrons nothing to desire:—

Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, „ 1 „ 3 P.M.
Dinner, „ 7 „ 9 P.M.

Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.
tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Agl

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON	Chin Chin	Legrand	Hongkong	Norton, Lyall & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Brunette		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Pekin	Seymour	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On or before the 21st Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO	Aerolite		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Joseph Clark	Carver	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Record	Simpson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Salacia	Jackson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Mary Hamilton	Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Caunadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Nancy	Maugat	Hongkong	N. Kessowjee & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	Archos	Dimelaw	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
ILOILO	Pepita		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Luzon (str.)	Tremoya	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Maria y Vicenta	La Puente	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Havilah	J. Robertson	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Behar (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Ottawa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
Do.	Norna (str.)	Dundas	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Glensannox (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Serica	Innes	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	To-day, the 8th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS
CRIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Lounge COATS, Office do., Walking do., Visiting do., Dress SUITS, Light Texture OVERCOATS. } From the best English manufacturers.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained.

Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.

SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.

For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET, (Red Seal).

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUROST & Co.
3m 935 Hongkong, 31st May, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
„ HEDDE & Co., Foochow.
„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STEREY, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Cornwia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins.*
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown,* and *pink.*

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynand FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.
VERZENAY, in Pints & Quarts.
SILLERY, Do. Do.
London XX STOUT, Do. Do.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 901 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE,

THE REMAINING STORES, *ex Windhover*, WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON THE PRICE LIST, *from the 1st to 13th August, viz.:—*

FOR PURCHASES

Under $10..... 5 per cent. discount.
Above $10 and under $30, 10 „ „
„ $30 „ $50, 15 „ „
„ $50 and upwards...20 „ „

PEAR'S Transparent SOAP, Borden's Condensed MILK, Brown and Polson's Corn FLOUR, Oswego ditto, SALAD OIL, MACCARONI, Crosse & Blackwell's French CAPERS, Mushroom and Walnut CATSUP, Calfsfoot and Assorted JELLIES, White WINE VINEGAR, TAPIOCA, Bologna, Brunswick, Oxford, Ham, Tongue and Chicken, and Lyon SAUSAGES, French and Findon HADDOCKS, TURBOT, MACKEREL, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, Kippered HERRINGS and SALMON, Lockfyne HERRINGS, Assorted MEATS in 1 lb. tins, Assorted Philippe and Canand PATE, LOBSTERS in small tins, ½ lbs. bottles MUSTARD, Potted MEATS, Dried SPRATS, PARAMESAN, Pine and Berkeley CHEESES, Cooked York HAMS, small size, CHAMPIGNONS, ASPARAGUS, SARDINES, Preserved SALMON, ESSENCE of MEAT, OX TONGUES, in cask, CHOCOLATE, COCOA & COCOATINA, PICKLES, PERFUMERY, Sangster's UMBRELLAS, Dried and Crystalized FRUITS, Dried HERBS, Cutting & Co.'s preserved Fresh FRUIT and PEPPERS, Cod LIVER OIL, Quinine WINE, ESSENCE of GINGER, Straw HATS, Sedlitz POWDER, and various other STORES.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

Price list at the Store.

KWONG CHEONG,
No. 114, Queen's Road.
2w 1296 Hongkong, 31st July, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

Ex Str. "Bernard," just arrived.

RUSS CIGARRETTES, "La Ferme."
Real Havanna CIGARS, in ½ lb. boxes.
Also,
English and American SNUFF and SMOKING TOBACCO.
FINEST
Cavite and Manila } CIGARS and CHEROOTS,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., &c.

J. C. KRUSE,
Queen's Road, No. 10.
tf 1013 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A MONTILLADO, ...per qr. Cask $140.
Superior SHERRY, per do. $105.
do. do. per 1 doz. Case $9½.
Pale SHERRY, ...per 1 do. $7.
Superior MEDOC, ... per 1 do. $5½.
Superior ST. JULIEN, per 1 do. $9.
Choice PORT, per 1 doz. Case, $8, pints $10.
Hennessy's BRANDY, * $6¾, V.O. $11.
Martineau's Do., * $6¾, ** $7½, *** $9.

REYNOLDS & Co.
1, Wyndham St., Hongkong. [tf 1300

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Bois.
Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.
tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

J. ANDR. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 1342 Hongkong, 7th August, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"NORNA,"

Dundas, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
4d 1336 Hongkong, 5th August, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI,

(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer

"GLENSANNOX,"

shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1335 Hongkong, 5th August, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"LUZON,"

Tremoya, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1312 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"SERICA,"

Captain Innes, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 8th instant.

Applications for Freight to be made to
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1302 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British Barque

"ARCHOS,"

Captain Dimelaw, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1337 Hongkong, 5th August, 1871.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"HAVILAH,"

Capt. J. Robertson, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1333 Hongkong, 4th August, 1871.

FOR BOMBAY *(direct).*

THE French Barque

"NANCY,"

Capt. Maugat, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
N. KESSOWJEE & Co.
1m 1314 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

FOR ILOILO.

THE Spanish Barque

"PEPITA,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1315 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Dutch Barque

"AEROLIET,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1249 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper-barque

"RECORD,"

Simpson, Master, of 437 tons Register, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1285 Hongkong, 29th July, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With General Cargo.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"CHIN CHIN,"

to be despatched in about a week, has room for a few Tons of Cargo.

For Freight, apply to
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1271 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"BRUNETTE,"

will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1163 Hongkong, 7th July, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"MARIA Y VICENTA,"

Captain La Puente, will have quick despatch to the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1220 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper-barque

"PEKIN,"

Captain Seymour, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and be despatched on or before the 21st August.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
2w 1294 Hongkong, 31st July, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"JOSEPH CLARK,"

Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"SALACIA,"

G. M. Jackson, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1092 Hongkong, 13th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"MARY HAMILTON,"

Mitchell, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1080 Hongkong, 26th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 French Ship

"CANNADIENNE,"

Capt. Equin, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1148 Hongkong, 5th July, 1871.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British 3-masted Schooner

"LOUISA,"

of 241 Tons Register.

For particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
or Captain on board.
tf 1239 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON FRIDAY, the 11th August, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant ROUSSEAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.; Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 10th August. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 12th August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco September 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies guarantee 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued for Yokohama and other Japan ports at one and a half regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th

Extracts.

Sleepers and Somnambulists.

(All the Year Round.)

* * * * There are instances of sleep so intensely deep as to deprive the sleeper of all sense of pain. The records of the Bristol Infirmary present an extraordinary illustration of this. One cold night a tramp lay down near the warmth of a lime-kiln, and went to sleep. One foot must have been close to the fire-hole of the kiln; for during the night the foot and ankle were so completely burned away, as to leave nothing but black cinder and calcined ash. He did not wake till the kiln-man roused him next morning, not did he know what had occurred until he looked down at his charred stump. He died in the infirmary a fortnight afterwards.

Those cases in which the brain is hard at work during sleep, instead of being totally oblivious of everything, may be called either dreaming or somnambulism, according to the mode in which the activity displays itself. Many of them are full of interest. Some man have done really hard mental work while asleep. Condorcet finished a train of calculations in his sleep which had much puzzled him during the day. In 1856, a collegian noticed the peculiarities of a fellow-student, who was rather stupid than otherwise during his waking hours, but who got through some excellent work in geometry and algebra during sleep. Condillac and Franklin both worked correctly during some of their sleeping hours.

The work done partakes in many cases more of the nature of imaginative composition than of scientific calculation. Thus, a stanza of excellent verse is in print, which Sir John Herschel is said to have composed while asleep, and to have recollected when he awoke. Goethe often set down on paper, during the day, thoughts and ideas which had presented themselves to him during sleep on the preceding night. A gentleman one night dreamed that he was playing an entirely new game of cards with three friends; when he awoke, the structure and rules of the new game, as created in the dream, came one by one into his memory; and he found them so ingenious that he afterwards frequently played the game. Coleridge is said to have composed his fragment of Kubla Khan during sleep. He had one evening been reading Purchas's Pilgrim; some of the romantic incidents struck his fancy; he went to sleep, and his busy brain composed Kubla Khan. When he awoke in the morning, he wrote out what his mind had invented in sleep, until interrupted by a visitor, with whom he conversed for an hour on business matters; but, alas! he could never again recal the thread of the story, and thus Kubla Khan remains a fragment. Doctor Good mentions the case of a gentleman who in his sleep composed an ode in six stanzas, and set it to music. Tartini, the celebrated Italian violinist, one night dreamed that the devil appeared to him, challenged him to a trial of skill on the fiddle, and played a piece wonderful for its beauty and difficulty; when Tartini awoke, he could not remember the exact notes, but he could reproduce the general character of the music, which he did in a composition ever since known as the Devil's Sonata. Lord Thurlow, when a youth at college, found himself one evening unable to finish a piece of Latin composition which he had undertaken; he went to bed full of the subject, fell asleep, finished his Latin in his sleep, remembered it next morning, and was complimented on the felicitous form which it presented.

Still more curious, however, are those instances in which the sleeper, after composing or speculating, gets up in a state of somnambulism, writes the words on paper, goes to bed and to sleep again, and knows nothing about it when he wakes. Such cases, the authenticity of which is beyond dispute, point to an activity of muscles as well as of brain, and to a correctness of movement which is marvellous when we consider that the eyes are generally closed under these circumstances. Doctor W. B. Carpenter mentions the case of a somnambulist who sat down and wrote with the utmost regularity and uniformity. "Not only were the lines well written, and at the proper distances, but the i's were dotted and the t's crossed; and in one instance the writer went back half a line to make a correction, crossing off a word, and writing another above it, with as much caution as if he had been guided by vision." The young collegian, adverted to in a former paragraph, got out of bed in his sleep, lit a candle, sat down to a table, wrote his geometry and algebra, extinguished the light, and went to bed again; the lighting of the candle was a mere effect of habit, for his eyes were shut, and he was really not awake. About the beginning of the present century a banker at Amsterdam requested Professor van Swinden to solve for him a calculation of a peculiar and difficult kind. The professor tried it, failed, and submitted it to ten of his pupils as a good mathematical exercise. One of them, after two or three days' work at it, went to bed one night with his mind full of the subject, and fell asleep. On waking in the morning he was astonished to find on his table sheets of paper containing the full working out of the problem in his own handwriting; he had got up in the night and done it, in his sleep and in the dark. The first French Encyclopédie narrated the case of a young ecclesiastic at Bordeaux who was in the habit of getting out of bed in his sleep, going to a table, taking writing materials, and writing a sermon. He was often watched while doing this, and an opaque screen was cautiously placed between his eyes and the paper; but he wrote on just the same. One example of mental discrimination displayed by him was very remarkable, showing how strangely awake even the reasoning faculties may be during somnambulistic sleep. He wrote the three French words, "ce divin enfant;" then changed "divin into adorable;" then recognised that "ce" would not suit before an adjective commencing with a vowel; and finally changed it into "cet." On another occasion the paper on which he was writing was taken away, and another sheet substituted; but he immediately perceived the change. On a third occasion he was writing music, with words underneath. The words were in rather too large a character, insomuch that the respective syllables did not stand under their proper notes. He perceived the error, blotted out the part, and wrote it carefully again; and all this without real vision, such as we ordinarily understand by the term.

The sleep-walkers who go from room to room, and are very busy in a sort of world of their own, without actually composing new music or writing new compositions, are numerous. The *Morning Chronicle*, in 1822, gave an account of a seaman who slept for a night at an inn in York. Wishing to be called early next morning, and knowing himself to be a heavy sleeper, he directed the chambermaid to come into his room and call him, if he did not hear the knock at the door. Waking when the sun was high in the heavens, he felt certain that he had slept beyond the proper time; but looking for his watch to know the hour, he found that it was not in its place under the pillow where he had placed it. He jumped out of bed to dress, but his clothes were gone; and looking round, he found himself in a strange room. He rang the bell; the chambermaid appeared, and then he found that he had, at some early hour in the morning, left his bed, and wandered in a somnambulistic sleep into another room; for when the maid came to call him he was not in his proper room. Wienholt relates the case of a student who, when in a somnambulistic state, was wont to leave his bed, go to the parlour or to his study, take out pen, ink, and paper, place music in its proper position on the pianoforte, and play a whole piece through, with his eyes shut. His friends once turned the music upside-down while he was playing. He somehow detected the change, and replaced the paper in the proper position. On another occasion his ear detected a note out of tune; he tuned the string, and went on again. On a third occasion he wrote a letter to his brother, rational and legible to a certain point, but it was singular to observe that he continued to write after the pen had lost its ink, making all the proper movements without being conscious that he had no more marks on the paper. A case is on record of a young lady who, when under the influence of a particular nervous complaint, would walk about the house in a state of sleep or coma, steering her way safely between the articles of furniture, and even avoiding objects purposely placed to obstruct her path. Her eyes were open, but she evidently did not see through them in the ordinary sense; for she entirely disregarded strong lights held close to her eyes, and even a finger that was actually placed against the eyeball. Physicians are acquainted with many evidences of persons who do not see with the eyes, but have some unexplained kind of vision in certain morbid states of the nervous system.

Those somnambulists who wander about in streets and roads, or (like Amina in Bellini's opera) walk along narrow planks in perilous situations, have the muscular sense, whatever it may be, effectively awake. Doctor Carpenter notices at some length "the sleep-walkers who make their way over the roofs of houses, steadily traverse narrow planks, and even clamber precipices; and this they do with far less hesitation than they would do in the waking state." The sense of fear is asleep, whatever else may be awake. Some somnambulists start off while asleep to attend to their regular work, though under very irregular circumstances. Not very many years ago, a working stonemason in Kent was one evening requested by his master to go next morning to a churchyard in the neighbourhood and measure the work which had been done to a wall, in order that an account might be sent in to the churchwarden. The man went to bed at the usual time; but when he awoke he found himself fully dressed, in the open air, and in the dark. Presently a clock struck two, and he knew that he was in the churchyard. As he found that he had a measuring-rod and a book in his hand, he resolved to walk about till day break (it being summer weather), and ascertain what it was that he had really done. He then found that he had measured the wall correctly, and had entered the particulars in his book. Sometimes, instead of starting up from sleep to go to work, persons will fall asleep while working or walking. When Sir John Moore made his famous retreat to Corunna, whole battalions of exhausted troops slumbered as they marched. Muleteers have been known to sleep while guiding their mules, coachmen while driving on the box, post-boys while trotting on their horses, and factory children while at work. There was a ropemaker in Germany who often fell asleep when at work, and either continued his work in a proper way, or uselessly re-made cordage already finished. Sometimes when walking long distances he was similarly overtaken with sleep; he went on safely, avoiding horses and carriages, and timber lying in the road. On one occasion he fell asleep just as he got on horseback; yet he went on, rode through a shallow river, allowed his horse to drink, drew up his legs to prevent his feet from being wetted, passed through a crowded market-place, and arrived safely at house of an acquaintance: his eyes were closed the whole time, and he awoke just after reaching the house. Gassendi describes a case of a man who used to rise in the night, dress himself while asleep, go down to the cellar, draw wine from a cask, and walk back to his bed without stumbling over anything. In the morning, like other sleep-walkers, he knew nothing of what had happened. If he chanced wake while in the cellar, which once or twice occurred, he groped his way back in the dark with more difficulty than when the sleep was upon him. Another Italian, also mentioned by Gassendi, passed on stilts over a swollen torrent in the night while asleep, then awoke, and was too much afraid to cross until daylight came.

An additional element of interest is presented in those cases in which speaking is concerned, the somnambulist either talking or hearing what is said to him by others. Many writers mention the instance of a young naval officer, who was signal-lieutenant to Lord Hood, when the British fleet was watching Toulon. He sometimes remained on deck eighteen or twenty hours at a time, watching for signals from the other ships; he would then retire to his cabin, and fall into a sleep so profound that no ordinary voice could wake him; but if the word "signal" was even whispered in his ear, he was roused instantly. Doctor James Gregory cities the case of a young military officer, going with his regiment in a troop-ship to a foreign station in 1758, who, when asleep, was peculiarly sensitive to the voices of his familiar acquaintances, and powerfully influenced by anything they said do him. Some of the other young officers, ready for any pranks, would lead him on through all the stages of a duel, or of an impending shipwreck, or of a sanguinary battle: each sentence spoken by them turning his dream (if it may be called a dream) into a particular direction; until at length he would start up in imaginary danger, and, perhaps, awake by falling out of his berth or stumbling over a rope. In 1815, public attention was called to the case of a young girl who sometimes fell asleep in the evening, began to talk, imagined herself to be a clergyman, uttered an extempore prayer, sang a hymn much better than she was accustomed to do at church, carried on rational discourse, and knew nothing about it when she woke. One of the somnambulists, or rather sleep-talkers, who have come under the notice of physicians, was a young lady accustomed to talk after she had been asleep an hour or two. If leading questions were put to her by any one in the room, she would narrate all the events of the proceeding day; but her mind, sleeping or waking as we may choose to consider it, disregarded all questions or remarks except such as belonged directly to the train of thought. When she awoke she knew nothing of what had occurred. The *Times*, in 1823, gave an amusing account of the somnambulism of one George Davis, a youth in the service of a butcher in Lambeth. He fell asleep in his chair one Sunday evening; soon afterwards he rose up in his sleep, with his eyes closed, fetched his whip, put on one spur, went to the stable, failed to find the saddle, and got upon the unsaddled horse. Some members of the family, watching him, asked what he was about to do; he answered that he was "going his rounds." With some difficulty they stopped him, but could not stop his train of thought; for he entered into a wrangle with an imaginary turnpike-man for giving him short change, saying, "Let's have none of your gammon!" Although now dismounted, he whipped and spurred vigorously, as if really going his rounds.

Tax on Bachelors.

Mr. Lowe has now got most of his supplies for the year, and the sixpenny income-tax into the bargain; or we might be disposed to recall to his mind a plan of obtaining ready money which was in force from 1695 to 1706. Duties were then imposed on marriages, births and burials, and on bachelors and widowers. It is a tax which would at least have been popular among the ladies, and certainly elastic. To compel every bachelor above 25 to pay a shilling a year to the State is a punishment which, in feminine opinion, would have been richly deserved, particularly when a young duke would be mulcted to the extent of £12 10s., a baron £5, an esquire 25s., and every "gentleman" 5s. Why widowers, even though they have no children, should be liable to the same penalty, Mr. Lowe would doubtless be able to explain. Of course, objection could never be taken to the payment of half-a-crown to the State on a marriage, especially when it was known that £50 was payable by a duke, £20 by a baron, with lesser sums for their sons; whilst anybody for a five-pound note could be classed on the parish records as a "squire, or reputed squire, or writing or owning himself as such;" others, modest enough to be described as "gentlemen," being let off with the payment of a sovereign. Mr. Lowe might be interested to know that in the time of William and Mary evasions were not tolerated, as the duties were chargeable on all cases of apparent or pretended marriage. To the duties upon births little hostility might have been apprehended. The heir to a dukedom would hardly suffer at his majority from the fee of £50 levied upon his distinguished birth, and £50 might have been equally well raised on the son of a baron, £1 on that of an esquire, 5s. on that of a gentleman, and 2s. on all who, having sons and heirs, did not enrol themselves among the higher-paying classes. These duties, we scarcely need state, were imposed in England and Wales towards the expenses of the war against France. As a little Chinese difficulty seems not improbable—not to mention any more serious contingencies—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, seeing that the income-tax can hardly be further increased, may be grateful for the reminder of the historical fact that in 1695 it was found possible to raise a respectable loan on these interesting duties levied upon the growth and incidences of our population.—*Globe.*

An old lady hearing somebody say that the mails were very irregular, said, "It was just so in my young days—no trusting of 'em."

THE USE OF BOOKS.—There never was a wit at the bar so ready as Curran. Upon one occasion, when he had laid down some points which did not find favour in the eyes of the presiding judge, "If that be law," said Lord Clare to Curran, "I may as well burn my books."—"Better read them, my lord," replied Curran.

The other day, in New York, a sharp-looking little fellow said to his teacher, very abruptly, "Teacher, I ain't coming to school any more." "Not coming to school any more? Why, what's the matter; don't you like your teacher?" "Oh, jimini, don't I! You bet. But I'm agoing back to the theatre!"—"Back to the theatre?" "Why, yes, I act, I does." "You act? Where?" "Yes, I've been on the stage lots. I am an old hand at it. I was an angel up to the Black Crook and a bullfrog down to the White Fawn, and I tell you what it is, teacher, I'd a heap site rather be a bullfrog than an angel, any day."

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A 1—SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents,*
Hongkong and Shanghai.

tf 970

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1877 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ½	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ½	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾ do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	1 do.	do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾ do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	1 do.	do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.	
Not exceeding ..... 1 month	¼ per cent.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¼	„
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 „ ½	„
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1	„

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 18 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds.—All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES, A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT, *Superintendent.*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co., Sold Agents for:

Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse, Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

永順記號

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 669 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII, No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11.

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CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo., cloth pp. XX. and 62. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.

DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859 8s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 373, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 cop.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin Dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate to the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 280, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

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LAUTERBACH.—Méprises Singulieres de quelques Lihologues par W. Lauterbach. 8vo. Paris 1827. 1s. 6d.

LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George Place, Hyde Park Corner; with condensed accounts of the genius, government, history, etc., of the Celestial Empire. By W. B. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1843. 4s. 6d.

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MARSHMAN.—The works of Confucius, containing the original text with a Translation. Vol. I, all over publ., 4vo., pp. 726, bound. Serampore, 1809. £3 3s.

MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word Shin, as exhibited in the quotations adduced under that word in the Chinese imperial thesaurus, called the Pei-wan-yun-fou. Translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1849. 5s.

PAGES.—Dictionnaire Japonais-Français Contenant—1. La transcription des mots et exemples Japonais.
2. Les caractères Japonnais.
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Traduit du Dictionnaire Japonais.—Portugais, composé par les Missionaries de la Compagnie de Jésus et imprimé en 1603 à Nagasaki, et revue sur la traduction Espagnole du même ouvrage, publie par Léon Pagès. Livraison 1. pp. 200. Paris, 1862. 12s. 6d.

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PREMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Premare, cura et sumptibus Collegii Anglo-Sinici. 4to. pp. xviii. and 269, sewed. Malaccæ, 1831. 42 2s.

ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'une notice sur les différentes écritures Japonaises, d'exercices de lecture et d'un aperçu du style Sinico-Japonais par Léon de Rosny, Professeur chargé du cours du Japonais à l'Ecole Impériale, etc. Second édition 4to. pp. xi. and 98. Paris, 1865. 6s. 6d.

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